REACH Compliant Hexavalent Chrome Replacement for Corrosion Protection (HITEA)

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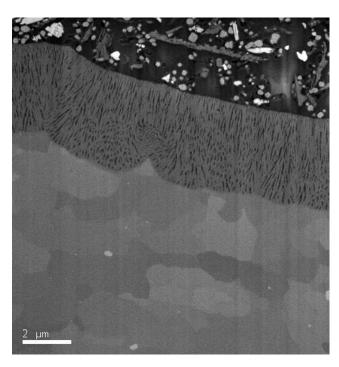


Image courtesy of Manchester University







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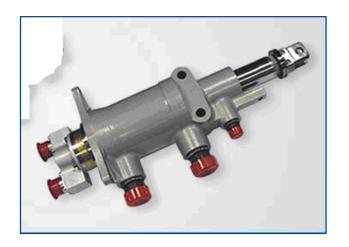
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The Need

- On the 1st June 2007 the European Union enacted REACH Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals – legislation.
- Hexavalent chrome compounds are classified as substances of very high concern (SVHC) because they are Carcinogenic, Mutagenic or Toxic for Reproduction (CMR).
- The stringent regulation of these compounds means that suitable alternatives must be investigated and implemented to ensure that product performance and business continuity is maintained.
- The sunset date for hexavalent chrome compounds is September 2017.



Engine Guide Vane Actuator

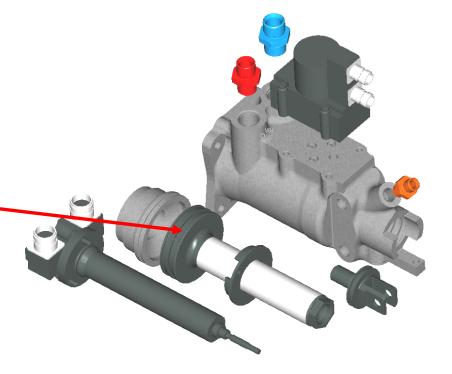


Aluminium Housing

- Forged / Make from Solid
- •Chromic acid anodised (CAA) externally.

Aluminium Piston

- Chromic Acid Anodised Head
- Hard Chrome Plated Stem
- Chromate Conversion Coating (CCC)







The Role of the AAD and Materials KTNs

- A joint AAD and Materials KTN workshop in 2011 resulted in:
 - Definition of the hexavalent chromium replacement problem
 - Outline of a possible research strategy
 - Potential partnerships to address the problem
- The KTNs influenced the TSB collaborative R&D competitions to ensure REACH was a priority theme.
- Created the opportunity for the UK to position itself as the leading exponent of REACH-compliant materials science.
- The resulting programmes were seen to be essential to maintain the competitiveness of the UK aerospace industry.

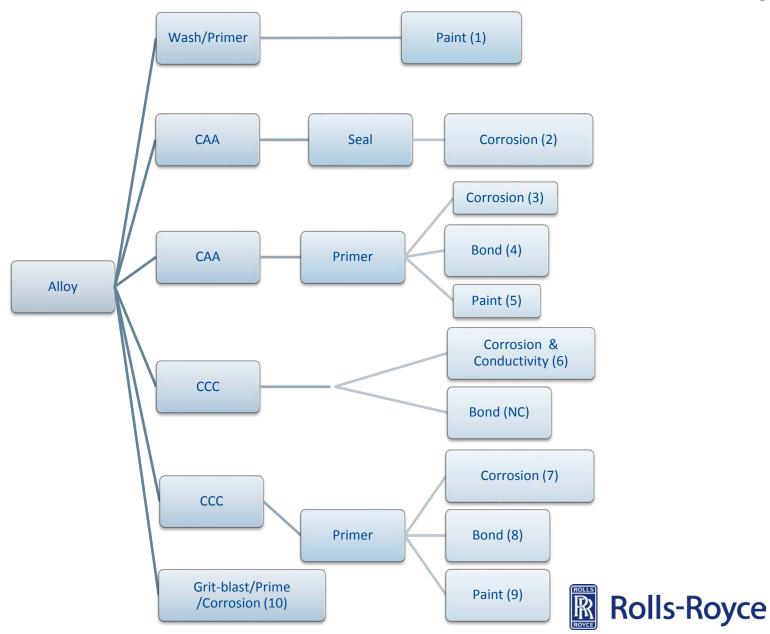


The HITEA Programme

- Planned to identify and evaluate suitable alternative systems with progression through to TRL 4.
- Two main work packages are being pursued:
 - Chromic acid anodising (CAA), chromate conversion coatings (CCC) and chromate containing paints.
 - Electrolytic hard chrome replacement.
- The project is co-funded by Innovate UK (formerly known as Technology Strategy Board) and has a duration of 2.5 years
- The 17 member consortium* is made up of industrial aerospace end-users, suppliers, paint applicator companies and UK universities.
- The project also included an effective material information management system based on the GRANTA MI [™].
- The project benefits from an Advisory Board.



WP 1



WP 1 systems being tested

Al 2024 (T3) was chosen as the substrate for WP1

CAA Alternatives:

SAA, TFSAA, PAA, BSAA, PSAA

A number of alternative commercially available Cr⁶⁺ free primers, paints and conversion coatings being tested.

Tests include:

B117, G85

Dry and wet film adhesion

Fatigue testing



WP 2

	Low alloy steel	15%Cr Stainless steel	19% Cr Stainless steel	Ti64	Al Alloy	Nimonic alloy
Hard chrome plating	X	X			X	
TiN	X	X				
CrN	X	X				
DLC	X					
WC/C	X	X			X	
PEO				X	X	
Co-P	X	X	X	Х	X	X
Trivalent Cr	X	X	X	X	X	X
Filled ENP	X				X	



WP2 testing

Testing includes:

Hardness

Increasing load scratch testing (to determine relative bond strength)

Wear testing

Salt Spray

Fatigue testing (on selected samples)

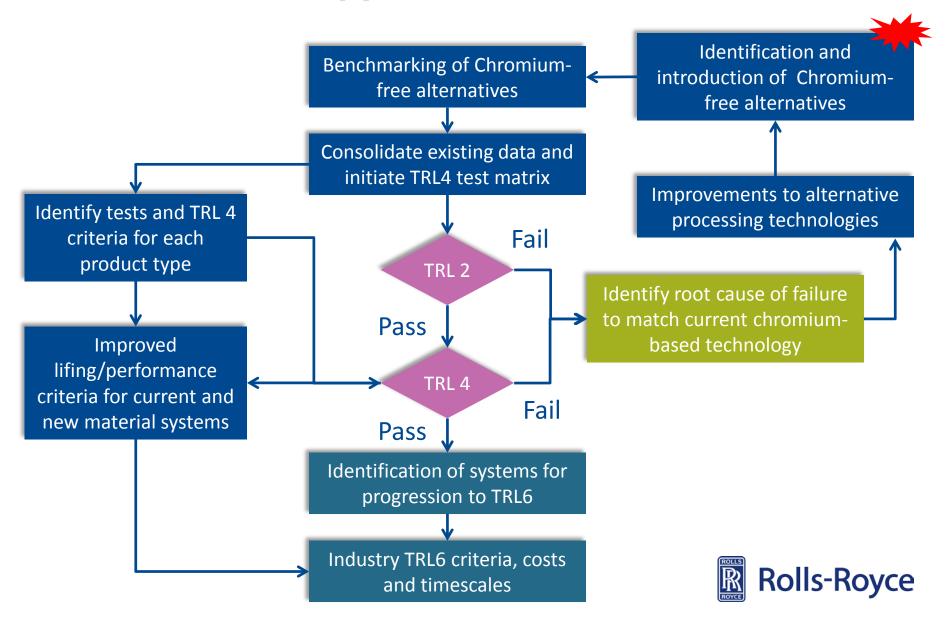


Technical Aims

- Provision of a performance database and standardised wear and corrosion methodologies to validate the reliability of new REACH-compliant coatings, whilst ensuring that the next generation material systems are sustainable in the long term.
- The consortium aims to establish a fast, inexpensive and robust testing methodology for selecting the most promising chromium-free alternatives.
- Creation of a centralised data management system which takes data from a number of sources from within the consortium to support decision making in the specification and use of alternative coating systems enabled by efficient consortium-wide access over the internet.



The Technical Approach



Improved Corrosion Testing

- Within the scope of the HITEA project it was key to identify an advanced corrosion testing method which:
 - Improved the predictive capability of accelerated testing.
 - Retained the capability of obtaining fundamental information linked to the corrosion process.
- Electrochemical noise analysis (ENA), Linear polarisation (LPR) and electrochemical impedance testing (EIS) have been utilised to provide a practical tool for corrosion testing.
- These techniques allows the consortium to rapidly optimise and assess the performance of a new family of chromiumfree, environmentally friendly treatments.



Increasing corrosion protection

Corrosion Performance of Chromium-free anodising using an ENA technique.

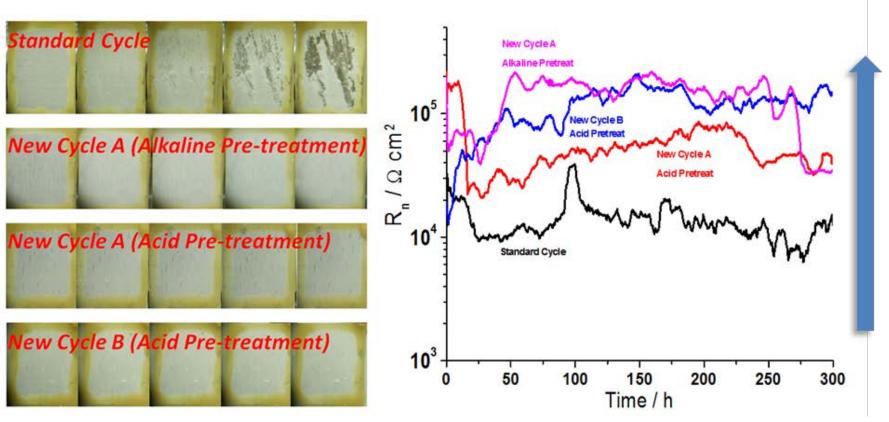


Image courtesy of Manchester University



Centralised Data Management

- The data structure designed for the HITEA project defines and organises the relevant types of data, their attributes and dependencies.
- 500 records added to the knowledge repository for current CAA and CCC alone.
- The consortium is in the process of testing a range of REACH-compliant alternatives identified at a two-day workshop with a wide range of paint suppliers and coating companies.
- This TRL2 phase of testing will generate in excess of 1000 data sets for consortium members to access via a single, searchable database.



Database Schema for the HITEA Project

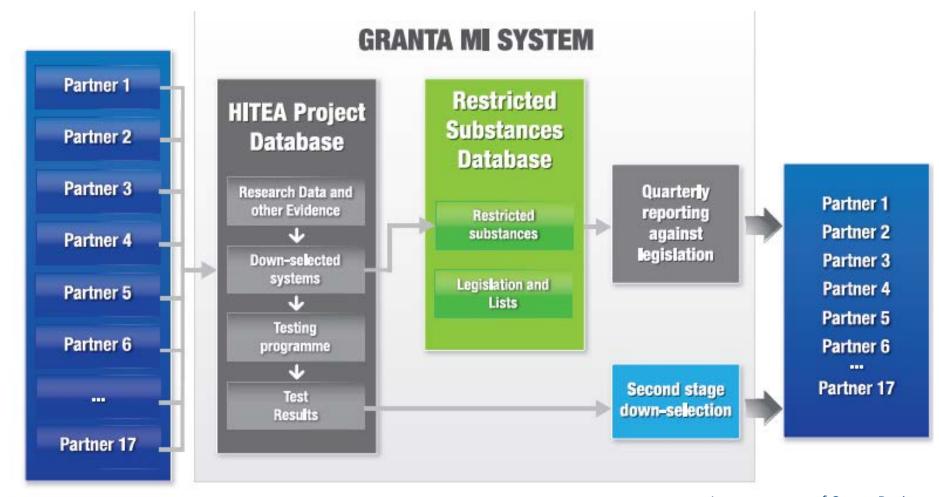


Image courtesy of Granta Design



Replacement of Hard Chrome Plating

- The HITEA project has identified a number of alternative processes which are currently being assessed via a range of tribological tests which are designed to down select the most viable systems to TRL4.
- It was recognised that a "systems approach" would be required to achieve all of the customer requirements when identifying replacement technologies. For example, applying a hard face coating from a high velocity oxy-fuel (HVOF) applied tungsten carbide family of cermet coatings combined with a seal coat with an inorganic thermochemical material.
- Alternative processes capable of coating the inner bore of components are also under investigation.



Potential Replacement for Electrolytic Hard **Chrome Plating** Hard Chrome Rotor at end of life

Images courtesy of Monitor Coatings

Mud motor rotor up to two orders of magnitude life improvement by using a systems-design approach



Continuing Need for Collaboration

- REACH is a phased approach to substance regulation and therefore there was a requirement within the HITEA project to ensure that the next generation material systems are sustainable in the long term.
- The REACH process is quite transparent and it is clear that a number of substances currently in use within the aerospace sector will require phase-out.
- The HITEA project is an example of excellent cooperation and demonstrates that by securing access to a broad range of complementary skills then it is possible for a successful outcome to these complex engineering change projects.



REACH implications on aerospace products

